

# THE LANCASTER NEWS

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## PRESIDENT WILSON ON HIS WAY HOME

Left Brest at 11 o'clock Saturday on Board the U. S. S. George Washington.

## THE MARINES PAY HONOR

French Band Plays Star Spangled Banner as Gunboat Leaves Its Moorings Bringing Wilson to America.

Brest, Feb. 19.—President Wilson left Brest on his return to the United States on board the U. S. S. George Washington shortly after 11 o'clock Saturday morning. The George Washington weighed anchor at 11:15 o'clock.

The President arrived in Brest from Paris at 10:30 o'clock and went direct to the dock where he embarked on a French gunboat which took him and his party to the George Washington.

From the railroad siding to the dock were drawn up a battalion of American soldiers and a French marine band played the Star Spangled Banner as the gunboat left its moorings. All the ships in the harbor displayed American flags and all traffic was suspended while the President's party was transferred to the George Washington.

A French naval escort consisting of the cruiser Corde and several torpedo boats acted as a guard of honor for the George Washington. This escort with the American battleship New Mexico will accompany the President out to sea and then return. The New Mexico had as companions four American torpedo boats. George Leygues, the French minister of marine, and Andre Tardieu, French high commissioner to the United States, accompanied the President on board the George Washington to bid him good-bye.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, American assistant secretary of the navy, arrived in Brest shortly before the President boarded the George Washington, and was taken aboard the liner on special naval craft.

The weather was misty and cloudy with a moderate temperature.

After exchanging greetings the President stood on the gunboat and waved to the crowds on the docks and those assembled on the embankments high above the quay. The mistiness of the weather hid the gunboat from sight soon after it left the dock but the President continued to wave his hat and smile as the boat headed toward the George Washington. The President was accompanied on board the gunboat by Ambassador and Madame Jusserand by Representatives Helvering, White and Norton, who have been in France for several months. David R. Francis, the American ambassador to Russia, and his son and daughter also were members of the party.

## 30TH DIVISION LOST 49 PER CENT OF ITS MEN

According to Adjutant General of Division—Was Stationed at Ballou, France, on January 13.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 17.—The Thirtieth division's casualties amounted to approximately 49 per cent, according to a letter from Major J. Shapter Caldwell, formerly assistant adjutant general of South Carolina, to W. W. Moore, the adjutant general, received several days ago. Major Caldwell is the adjutant of the "Old Hickory division." The Thirtieth division was stationed at Ballou, France, on January 13, the date the letter was written. The letter, which is full of interesting gossip relative to the division and the officers, said that Colonel McCully who trained the 118th infantry (the old first South Carolina national guard infantry) at Camp Sevier, Greenville, and who was relieved of his command in Belgium is again in command of the regiment.

**Miners' Strike Called Off.**  
Butte, Feb. 17.—The Metal Mine Workers Industrial union number 806, I. W. W., voted to call off the strike at the copper mines of the Butte district, which began Friday, February 7.

## TEXT OF THE DRAFT OF COVENANT OF PROPOSED LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Feb. 19.—At the plenary session of the preliminary peace conference Friday afternoon at 3:30 at the Quai D'Orsay, President Wilson, as chairman of the commission on the league of nations, read and explained the following report:

**Covenant.**  
"Preamble: In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance and justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the league of nations:

**Article 1.**  
"The action of the high contracting parties under the terms of this covenant shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting of a body of delegates representing the high contracting parties, of meetings at more frequent intervals of an executive council, and of a permanent international secretaries to be established at the seat of the league.

**Article 2.**  
"Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at stated intervals and from time to time as occasion may require for the purpose of dealing with matters within the sphere of action of the league. Meetings of the body of delegates shall be held at the seat of the league or at such other places as may be found convenient and shall consist of representatives of the high contracting parties.

Each of the high contracting parties shall have one vote but may have not more than three representatives.

**Article 3.**  
"The executive council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, the British empire, France, Italy, and Japan, together with representatives of four other states, members of the league. The selection of these four states shall be made by the body of delegates on such principles and in such manner as they think fit. Pending the appointment of these representatives of the other states, representatives of (blank left for names) shall be members of the executive council.

"Meetings of the council shall be held from time to time as occasion may require and at least once a year at whatever place may be decided on, or failing any such decision, at the seat of the league, and any matter within the sphere of action of the league or affecting the peace of the world may be dealt with at such meetings.

"Invitations shall be sent to any power to attend a meeting of the council at which such matters directly affecting its interests are to be discussed and no decision taken at any meeting will be binding on such powers unless so invited.

**Article 4.**  
"All matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the executive council including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the executive council and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.

"The first meeting of the body of delegates and the executive council shall be summoned by the President of the United States of America.

**Article 5.**  
"The permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at (blank) which shall constitute the seat of the league. The secretariat shall comprise such secretaries and staff as may be required under the general direction and control of a secretary general of the league, who shall be chosen by the executive council. The secretariat shall be appointed by the secretary general subject to confirmation by the executive council.

"The secretary-general shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the body of delegates or of the executive council.

"The expenses of the secretariat

## PRESIDENT WILSON CENTRAL FIGURE AT THE CONFERENCE

Paris, Feb. 17.—President Wilson was the central figure of the plenary peace conference which opened at 3:30 o'clock Friday afternoon when in person he read the covenant establishing a league of nations. There was added interest in the session as it was the last gathering of the delegates prior to the President's departure as well as being the occasion of presenting the document with which his name is identified.

The president was received with military honors as he arrived at the foreign office and the large crowds which had congregated gave him a cordial welcome as he passed through. The delegates already were assembled when the President entered the council chamber.

shall be borne by the states' members of the league in accordance with the appointment of the expenses of the international bureau of the Universal Postal union.

**Article 6.**  
"Representatives of the high contracting parties and officials of the league when engaged in the business of the league shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities and the building occupied by the league or its officials or by representatives attending its meetings shall enjoy the benefits of extra-territoriality.

**Article 7.**  
"Admission to the league of states not signatories to the covenant and not named in the protocol hereto as states be invited to adhere to the covenant, requires the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates, and shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies.

"No state shall be admitted to the league unless it is able to give effective guarantees of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations, and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments.

**Article 8.**  
"The high contracting parties recognize the principle that the maintenance of peace will require the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations, having special regard to the geographical situation and circumstances of each state; and the executive council shall formulate plans for effecting such reduction. The executive council shall also determine for the consideration and action of the several governments what military equipment and armament is fair and reasonable in proportion to the scale of forces laid down in the program of disarmament; and these limits, when adopted, shall not be exceeded without the permission of the executive council.

"The high contracting parties agree that the manufacture by private enterprise of munitions and implements of war lends itself to grave objections, and direct the executive council to advise how the evil effects attendant upon such manufacture can be prevented, due regard being had to the necessities of those countries which are not able to manufacture for themselves the munitions and implements of war necessary for their safety.

"The high contracting parties undertake in no way to conceal from each other the condition of such of their industries as are capable of being adapted to war-like purposes or the scale of their armaments, and agree that there shall be full and frank interchange of information as to their military and naval programs.

**Article 9.**  
"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the league on the execution of the provisions of article 8 and on military and naval questions generally.

**Article 10.**  
"The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the ter-

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## SOUTH CAROLINIANS IN THE ARMY 54,000

Second Annual Report of Provost Marshal General Gives Interesting Figures.

COST PER MAN WAS \$5.98

Local Boards Have All Reported Records Crated and Ready for Shipment and Work Has Been Finished.

South Carolina sent 54,284 men to camp during the period extending from April 2, 1917, to October 31, 1918, according to figures given out in the second annual report of the provost marshal general.

Of this total, the national army received 44,059 men. The enlistments in the army totalled 6,505; enlistments in the navy totalled 3,676; enlistments in marine corps, 58.

The total registration for South Carolina was 307,350. The registration total was divided as follows: June, 1917, registration, 131,643; June and August, 1918, registration, 13,058; September, 1918, registration, 162,249.

Total, 307,350. The selective service cost per man inducted throughout the United States was \$7.90. The cost in South Carolina was \$5.98. The cost in North Carolina was \$7.34; in Georgia, \$7.27; in Tennessee, \$7.27; in Pennsylvania, \$7.92; and in Delaware, \$10.94. The total cost for South Carolina up to September 1, 1918, was \$244,208.12.

The number of desertions in South Carolina totalled 5,698. Of this number, 4,589 were negroes with 1,243 whites. By desertions is meant those who failed to respond to notices and orders provided for by the selective service regulations. A large number of those counted above as "deserters" have already removed the charge of desertion.

The national average of desertions was 4.65 hundredths per cent. In South Carolina the average was 3.94 hundredths per cent.

The total number of deserters reported from Florida amounted to 10,142; Georgia, 13,468, and North Carolina, 6,112.

All of the 56 boards in the state have notified state headquarters that their records are crated and ready for shipment. The boards have been very active in this work, and South Carolina is one of the first states to finish the work. It is probable that the records will be shipped shortly to Washington.

According to the second annual report of the provost marshal general, which has recently been issued, South Carolina took a high rank among her sister states.

The report shows that the Laurens county board sent more men to camp than any other board in this state, the number being 1,467. The board of the city of Columbia was second with 1,410.

## BETHEA SUES COLUMBIA PAPER FOR PUBLICATIONS

Columbia, Feb. 17.—Damages to the amount of \$100,000 are being asked in a libel suit brought by Andrew J. Bethea against The Record Publishing company and R. Carlton Wright, editor and publisher. The suit is the outcome of the publication of two articles in The Record last Sunday and last Tuesday, in which it was alleged that Mr. Bethea had no right to wear the uniform of a major in the United States army and in one that Mr. Bethea was called to Camp Jackson last Saturday and compelled to disrobe. Mr. Bethea's attorneys are J. Fraser Lyon and D. W. Robinson of Columbia and George Bell Timmerman of Lexington.

## REPORT OF CREATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL ARMY FALSE

Paris, Feb. 17.—Lord Robert Cecil, the British representative on the league of nations commissions, emphatically denied the report spread in Paris that the league of nations commission had approved the creation of an international army and that the United States and Great Britain had conceded a point to France.

## STATES ARE SLOW IN ACCEPTING AID

Federal Road Money Available Has Not Been Taken Advantage of Readily.

ONLY 45 MILES COMPLETED

Though Government Has Approved Projects Embracing Total of 7,869 Miles—Provides One-Half of Cost.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Although congress has appropriated \$48,500,000 to assist the states in road building and the government has approved 760 projects, embracing a total of 7,869 miles, less than 45 miles of highway have been constructed under the federal aid plan. These figures were made public by the department of labor as part of its campaign to stimulate revival of public works construction as an offset to unemployment.

"Although federal aid for state roads has been available since 1917 only eight states report road projects, involving federal aid, completed," the department's statement said. "Arkansas has completed one project of 5.5 miles, California two of 6.7 miles, Louisiana one of four miles, Massachusetts two of 13.8 miles, Vermont one of less than one mile, Washington one of 3.5 miles and West Virginia one of 2.5 miles.

"Texas with 70 projects leads in the number approved by the government. These involve 992 miles, the estimated cost being \$3,968,494. In estimated costs of projects, Pennsylvania leads with a total of \$4,792,875 for 146 miles."

Admitting that road materials and labor costs are high, the department asserted that the expense of road building to the states will not be prohibitive because the federal appropriations will cover one-half.

## CARBIDE EXPLODES WRECKING GARAGE

Two Mechanics Badly Injured and Building Smashed by Gas Generator.

Camden, Feb. 17.—The garage work shop of the Consolidated Auto company was the scene of a disastrous explosion Saturday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock when a carbide generator on a welding outfit exploded. L. A. Haines and James Griggs, mechanics in the shop, were very seriously injured.

Haines and Griggs were working on the generator, making connections preparatory to welding, and in some way overcharged it. The escaping gas filled the shop and was ignited presumably when the fumes reached a heating stove. The generator, together with other material, was scattered all over the building.

The force of the explosion lifted the roof on the rear end, ripping the tin in several places and smashing two large plate glasses in the front and tearing out every window frame and glass in the rear. The explosion was felt for more than a block and buildings in the vicinity of the accident were reported to have shaken considerably.

Mr. Haines' injuries could not be determined further than a badly lacerated arm and burns about the face. Mr. Griggs had his eyes and face burned terribly, but it is thought he will not lose the sight of either eye. Both men were hurried to the Camden hospital, where they were given surgical attention, but physicians could not state at this time the full extent of their injuries.

## UNCLE SAM'S SUBMARINE SAFE IN GUANAMMO BAY

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17.—The United States submarine O-12, which for several days had been out of touch by wireless with the sixth naval district headquarters here and with its sailing mate, en route to Cuba has arrived at Guantanamo bay. Submarines O-1 to O-9 inclusive sailed from here for Guantanamo via Savannah, while 13 submarine chasers, en route to the Pacific coast did not sail as scheduled.

## KERSHAW BOY WINS SWEEPSTAKES PRIZE

Dewey Outen Heads List in Boys' Agricultural Club Work in South Carolina.

PRIZE VALUED AT \$310.00

Charleston Chamber of Commerce to Entertain State Prize Winners at Dinner to Be Given in Their Honor.

R. W. Graeber, county agent, has received the following letter from L. L. Baker, supervising agent of boys' club work in South Carolina:

"This is to inform you that Dewey Outen, of Kershaw, has won the grand sweepstakes prize in the contest of the boys' agricultural club work in South Carolina for 1918, having made the greatest number of points according to official rules in two phases of the boys' club work, viz., the corn and pig clubs, which entitles him to a one-year scholarship to the Bailey Military institute at Greenwood, valued at \$310.00, offered by Col. F. N. K. Bailey, superintendent. I wish to congratulate you and this young champion of yours upon his achievements.

"The state prize winners have been invited to Charleston by the Charleston chamber of commerce to be their guests at a dinner to be given in the near future. They are also to be the guests of the chamber of commerce while in the city, when we hope to take them to all parts of interest around the old historic city. At the dinner the winners will be presented with the prizes they have won. We hope to have a little fund to defray the boys' expenses from Columbia to Charleston and return. Will let you know particulars later on. I want you to hold yourself in readiness to go down with young Outen and be one of the guests at the dinner."

Lancaster county should be very proud of the achievement of this club boy. Dewey Outen is 17 years old, a son of Mr. J. E. Outen, Kershaw, S. C., R. F. D. 3. Mr. Outen is renting land, therefore, could not give his son as many opportunities as many other club boys could have. This just goes to show the "American Spirit" of "You can't keep a good boy down." Dewey was a member of both the corn and pig clubs. He made a high score in the pig club and scored highest in the corn club in the Lancaster county contest. At the corn show in December he had two entries, and won first place on the 10-ear entry and first on the best half bushel. These prizes were \$5.00 each.

## COST OF WORLD WAR REACHES BIG FIGURE

One Hundred and Seventy-Nine Billion Dollars Given in Official Estimate.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Exclusive of expenditures by Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria the total cost of the European war to January 31 was fixed at \$179,000,000,000 in an official estimate made public here and based data in the hands of the federal reserve board, the secretary of the treasury and the bulletins of the Swiss Society of Banks.

Total expenditures of the allies and the United States were fixed at \$119,581,000,000, exclusive of loans among themselves which totaled \$18,375,000,000.

## NEW YORK POLICE RAID A LUXURIOUS GAMBLING DEN

New York, Feb. 17.—Two alleged gamblers, who maintained luxurious quarters on the upper west side, who were said to have required their guests to wear evening dress, and whose records, according to the police showed evening's winnings as high as \$15,000 and maximum losses of \$200, were arraigned in the police court here by detectives who seized their paraphernalia, including roulette wheels and loaded dice and a set of gilt edge books listing socially prominent persons in various sections of the country and their occasional movements toward New York.